of the letter of the treaties is perceived—lst, of the treaty of the 11th April, 1814, in virtue of which the Kraperor Nepoleon renounced for himself, his successions, and descendants, as for each member of his family, sore, and descendants, as for each member of his family, sore, and descendants, as for each member of his family, and relative the French Empire and the kingdom of Italy as over any other country; 2d, of the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, in virtue of which Austria, Great Britain, Prussis, and Russis, pledged themselves to maintain, in full vigor, the perpetual exclusion of the members of the Bonsparte family from supreme power in Frence. If that infraction was tolerated in 1846 (such is the argument of the Cabinets,) the reason is that the Powers were occupit d with their own affairs; that the treaties were called into question in Germany Itaelf; and that Europe was then in a situation full of peril and uncertainty, into the midst of which the Presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon glided almost without being naticed. The Presidency of 1848, in fact, covered, and as it were, protected that of 1851; and there existed no good reason for the Powers to be more scrupulous or more exacting in 1851 than in 1848. Besides each was, after all, but a Government de facto of a provisional nature, not even for life, and which has not the pretension to be anything else than temporary, and the existance of which mey be considered, in the interect of peace, as a ture, not even for life, and which has not the pretension to be anything else than temporary, and the existance of which may be considered, in the interest of peace, as a simple accident which does not in the slighest degree effect principles.

But, if the actual President of the Republic became

affect principles.

But, if the actual President of the Republic became Emperor—if he became so by means of universal suffrage, the question is put, how ought the new Government to be considered, and how ought it to consider itself? If such a change were merely nominal: if things remained fundamentally as they are; if the Chief of the Republic, instead of bearing the title of President bore that of Emperor—it, in fact, a mere change of decoration only took place—from mere personal satisfaction, or amoar propre,—perhaps the Emperor a vie would be considered by the Powers, and treated in the same manner as the President, and there would be no change in diplomatic relations. There would, in fact, be so slight a difference between the Emperor and the President, that the Powers would judge that the maintenance of peace was, after all, worth the sacrifice of recognition. The Powers would, however, act in quite a different manner if Prince Louis Napoleon should, when Emperor, pretend to be the heir of his uncle, and as such, to transmit the imperial dignity and power to his heirs or successors. If, in a word, he claimed to continue or found a new dynasty—for by doing so he would substitute right for fact—he would transform his Government de facts into a Government & jure; and this is (as the notes specify) precisely what Europe will not permit—what it will not accept. In the diplomatic correspondence I allude to, the particular question fust touched on is discussed at considerable length, and in what may be be med a doctrinal manner. It is attempted to be shown that a de facto government cannot become a de jure one, merely in consequence of the good pleasure or by the will of the chief of that government. It is also shown that such could not be done by Cromwell in England, nor by the Emperor Napoleon in France, who, when they tried to do so, committed ment. It is also shown that such could not be done by Cromwell in England, nor by the Emperor Napoleon in France, who, when they tried to do so, committed an act of usurpation; and that the President would be in the same positit in whenever he presented himself to Europe as the hereditary Sovereign of France. It is declared that Europe will never admit that that Sovereignty can proceed otherwise than from the right of birth, or of succession, or is transmissible but in virtue of a similar right. The chance of revolutions, they allege, and the capricious nature of universal suffrage, may raise an individual to supreme authority; and the Powers might have availed thermselves of the Treaties of 1814 and 1815 assignst that fact: they have not done

Powers might have availed themselves of the Treaties of 1814 and 1815 against that fact: they have not done so. Let then the holder of such temporary power exercise what he has been invested with—but without infringing on any of the fundamental principles of the European Constitution.

The notes then proceed to examine the probable intention of the President with reference to Prince Schwarzenberg's circular of 29th January; the addresses delivered by the President on more than one solvan occasion; the declarations which have from time to time appeared in certain semi-official journals, and those of certain known agents of the French Gevernment, in all which an intention is discovered of assuming the all which an intention is discovered of assuming the Imperial Crows. It is further inferred that his resolution on this point is unchangeable, like all his resolutions—that he may be itate or postpone the execution of that design, because he anticipates the resistance of the Powers, but that sooner or later fie will end by becoming Emperor; that this being the case, he will not be satisfied with a merely elective and personal title, that he will desire to be an hereditary Emperor, and that he will demand to be recognized in that quality—that is to say, as the continustor or founder of a new dynasty—and that is precisely, as is declared, what cannot and shall not be. It is declared that, so far as Europe is concerned, there already exists a French dynasty; and that so long as a Bourbon is found, whenever a French crown is spoken of, it is to him it appertains; any one else assuming it would be an usurper; ever a French crown is spoken of, it is to him it appertains; any one else assuming it would be an usurper;
that such usurpation, lasting as long as the life of the
person, may be to a certain extent admitted as a fact to
which the powers submit; but to deduce from it a right
of legitimate transmission is impossible.

If Europe, after having recognized and admitted the
material fact of the existence of a Republic in France,
and of a supreme elective power a vie, should consent
to recognize in favor of such power a hereditary right
of any kind whatsoever, Europe would overthrow the
fundamental maxims of its own public law; and, it is
further contended, that the Sovereigas who should lend

further contended, that the Sovereigns who should lend

further contended, that the Sovereigns who should lend themselves to such a violation of those maxims, would inflict on their own dynastics a mortal blow.

The diplomatic notes asintals on this first point the same conclusions of the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg they have already done in their respective notes of the month of February last. The conclusions are to this effect: If Prince Louis Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor, and if such change in the French Government was the result of a vote expressed by universal suffrage, the Courts of Europe would observe a line of conduct, where such election was personal and only for life, different from that with respect to a pretended hereditary right, and transmissible by means of succession. In the first case, Austria, Fruesia, and Russia would perhaps consent to assimilate the situation of the Executive in France to that of the former Kings of Poland, who owed their power also to election; who received no rights from their ancestors, and transreceived no rights from their ancestors, and transmitted none to their descendants; and even such recognition would be given under certain conditions. There is no doubt that the Powers by doing so would depart from that provision of the treaties which interdicts the Bonaparte family from the exercise of supreme power in France or elsewhere; but, on the other hand, while In France or elsewhere; but, on the other hand, while doing so they change nothing in what exists at present, and the principle of right would not be affected; it is not impossible that, in the interest of the peace of Europe, they would maintain with the President, become Emperor for life, the same diplomatic relations they now hold with him as President of the French Republic. The Fowers would not go beyond that; and if there areas a question of hereditary Emperor, of an Empire transmissible, or of a dynastic right of any kind, the Powers would certainly refuse to recognize the new Government; they would protest against the assumption of a right; and such protest they would make, not only in their own interest, but for the sake of France kerself; finally, they would declare that the pretension of establishing hereditary power in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was contrary to the fundamental Bishing hereditary power in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was contrary to the fundamental principles of public law, to the interests and dignity of sovereign houses, and to the letter and spirit of the treaties which are in vigor at this day in Europe. Independently of opposition on these public grounds, the notes refer, in support of such a view of the case, to a final consideration, which is entirely personal to Prince Louis Navoleon, which has its origin in a circumstance

Independently of opposition on these public grounds, the notes refer, in support of such a view of the case, to a final consideration, which is entirely personal to Prince Louis Napoleon, which has its origin in a circumstance of rather a singular nature, though it is, I believe, very little known at the present day. The 5th clause of the Treaty of the 11th April, 1814, which was signed, on behalf of the Emperor, by Caulaincourt, Marshal Ney, and Marshal MacDonald, and ratified by the Emperor himself on the following day, specifies that a revenue of 2,500,000 france, in domains or in rettes on the great book of the State, should be reserved to the Emperor and his family. The clause divides that sum between the mother, the brothers, and the sisters of Napoleon; Queen Hortene and her children. The portion reserved for King Louis, Count de St. Leu, amounted to 200,000 france of revenue; thatto Queen Hortense and her children to 400,000 f. King Louis Bonaparte, Cwunt de St. Leu, father of the President of the Republic, made on that subject the following declaration, which it appears was inserted in the Gazette de Lausanne:

"The late King of Holland, bearing, since the mouth of July, 1816, the name of Louis de St. Leu, having read in the Gazette de Lausanne, of the 17th of the present monta, a convention in which he is comprised, the Treaty of the 11th of April, declaves that he renounces all that concerns him in the 6th Article of the said Act. He moreover declares, that no one having the right to accept particular advantages or to stipulate for his children without his consuct, he remounces for them, and disapproves, all that may have been done on may yet be done during their separation from him.

"Done and spred at Lausaine, June 18, 1814.

"Lou IS HE ST. LEU."

The notes add that the Count de St. Leu had also provented against the Santas Consults of the 10th Decem-

The notes add that the Count de St. Leu had also pro The notes add that the Count de St. Lou had also pro-teated against the Senatus Consulte of the 10th Decem-ber, 1810, by which he was given an apanage in his lands of St. Leu, and in compensation for his kingdom of Hol-land. It is alleged that these two protests were deposi-ted, together with several other documents relative to them, with a notary at Lausanne, who drew up a deed of that deposit on the 18th June, 1815. They were pub-lished in the Gazette of the same meath, and in the 188th number of the Journal of Frankfort on the 1st July, 1815.

number of the Journal of Frankfort on the 1st July, 1815.

The notes next enter on the question as to whether, in the event of an elective or life Emperor, it would not be necessary to make the recognition of the powers depend on certain conditions, and even to demand certain pledges. The conclusion for the various arguments employed is decidedly in the affirmative; and it is attempted to define the conditions that ought to be impossed on the new Emperor, and to which he should bind himself. The first of those conditions is a soleum engagement to religiously respect the treaties. The imperial Government of France will be expected to keep within the territorial limits which those treaties have laid down, and to seek no occasion of aggrandizement—to give a real railication to those treaties—to declare that it renounces all and every pretension to continue, or to found, an imperial dynasty—and to regard itself only as a de facto government, and never otherwise. As a matter of course, explanations would be expected and required on the question of peace and war, as well as the strongest quarantees for the maintenance of peace. The notes add that it never was intended by the three Powers to interfere in the government of France; that France ought to know what best aults her; but that explanations will be asked as to the nature of the political doctrines of the Government, and on what seems to the cabinets to be a species of propagandism; as also on the encouragement which, they allege, is given to the encouragement which, they allege, is given to an and Polish refugees.

-General Bedeau has addressed the fol-

owing letter to the Minister of War: lowing letter to the Minister of War:

"Mons, Saturday, May 15, 1852.

"Monsieur Le Minister: An order fixes the time within which the oath imposed on soldiers is to be taken. Placed out of the pale of the law since the 2d of December, I might abstain from replying to that prescription; but I do not wish that my silence should be faisely interpreted. My acts have always had for principle and object the respect and the defense of the laws. I was for that sole cause arrested, imprisoned, and violently prescribed. Injustice and persecution do not change honest convictions. I refuse the oath. Bedean.

-The Prefect of Police, and other high functionaries of his department, have taken the oath to the Constitution, which was administered to them by the Minister of Police. The employées of the General Post-Office have also just taken the oath, which was ad-ministered by the Director-General, M. Thayer, who expressed to them at the same time his satisfaction at the zeal and devotedness they manifest in the the different branches of the service.

-Long lists of important and wellknown names are published in the English journals of those who refuse to take the oath. Among them we note Dr. Chomel, one of the most distinguished of French physicians. He has, in consequence, vacated his Professorship at the College.

-The Siècle states that the convention between France and the Porte, relative to the holy places, has encountered unforced difficulties in its ex-ecution; that Russia has interfered, and in a most peremptory tone, demanded the maintenance of the status que, which was modified by the Lavalette Convention, in some points, to the advantage of Catholics.

-According to a Paris letter in the Inde-—According to a Paris letter in the Pracependance, of Brussels, the French Government proposes
to increase the stipend of the Archbishop of Paris from
40,000 to 50,000f; those of 14 Archbishops from 15,000f.
to 20,000f; and of 65 Bishops from 10,000f to
12,000f. It also proposes, says that journal, to increase
the stipends of the Vicars-General by 500f, to improve
the position of some of the lower clergy, to increase the
allowance to the Chapter of St. Denis, and to grant
180,000f. for increasing the choirs of cathedrals.

-A new bill for the regulation of the —A new bill for the regulation of the communes has been submitted to the examination of the Council of State. The Mayors and their deputies are to be named by the President of the Republic in the chief towns of departments and arrondissements, and in communes of 4,000 inhabitants and upward. In the other communes they are to be appointed by the Prefects. These appointments are to be for three years.

-The Journal de Loiret says: "We have announced that the President of the Republic had bought a property in the Sologne. The Prince has pur chared two estates, the château of La Grillaire and the château of La Motte-Beuvron, with the lands attached to them. They were bought together for the sum o 1,500,000f. It is the intention of the President, it is said, to make on these estates an essay of agricultural colo

-The Moniteur reminds General Offi-

-The Constitutionnel announces that the French ship-of war Charlemagne arrived on the 9th at Smyrna, after being refused the passage of the Dar-

—The sale of pictures, composing the gallery of the late Marshal Soult terminated on the 24th May. The total proceeds were 1,477,830 francs. The principal pictures sold on that day were: St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus, by Alphones de Tobar, which brought 1,1507; St. Catharine, by Zurbaran, 1,6007; the Interior of a Smoking-room, by David Tenlers, 1,2107; St. John, by Alonzo Cano, 2,8001; St. James, by the same, 2,100f; a Female Saint, by Zurbaran, 3,2001; another, by the same, 3,300f; the Communion of a Saint, by the same, 2,100f; St. Anthony, by the same, 1,000f; a Holy Family, by Ribers, 2,100f; St. Anthony of Padua and the Infant Jesus, by Mutillo, 10,200f; the Repentance of St. Peter, by the same, 5,500f; the Denarius of Casar, "Tribute Money," by Titian, a picture filte more than two feet in hight, 62,000f. Among the persons who purchased the principal pictures of the Spanish masters, are the Duke of Gallera, Count Pozzi di Borzo, the Marquis of Hertford, Count Duchatel, Baron Devaux, Messrs. Townend, Osborn, De Bruni, Roux, Mundler, Callo, for the Museum of Montpeller, &c. The following pictures were either bought or withdrawn by the family of the Marshal, tiz: The Birth of the Virgin, by Murillo, which fetched 90,000f; the Glorification of the Virgin, by the same, 5,000f; the Birds of the Virgin, by the same, 5,000f; the Hospitality to the Angels, by Fernandez de Navarett, surnamed El Mudo, 25,000f, &c.

—There is no further sign of life from -The sale of pictures, composing the

-There is no further sign of life from M. Granier de Cassagnac since his few words—it can-not be called a reply—on Count Molé's denial. The following remark of M. Emile de Girardin is but the

following remark of M. Emile de Girardin is but the cobo of public opinion:
"As impartial reporters, we are bound to pronounce that answer to be evasive and insufficient. When a fact of such a kind as that stated by M. Granier de Casasgase is in question, and, when it receives so flat a contradiction as that given by M. Molé, there are but two alternatives—to furnish the proof, or to keep silence. A second affirmation of M. de Casasgana ades nothing to the first; since there was according to him, a very simple and very decided mode of answering, such is the one he should have adopted, and not that which is neither peremptory nor simple."

Feople are still in the expectation of hearing from General Changarnier. Should the General include in

General Changarnier. Should the General Include in his dealal the allegation with reference to the invasion of England, it is to be hoped that M. de Girardin will practice his own doctrine, and meet that denial by a "peremptory and simple" proof; as it is not forgotten that it was M. de Girardin who, a year ago, first made the statement about the General's proposal to conquer England with twelve thousand men, and subsequently remeated it.

PRUSSIA.

After the military maneuvers on the —After the military maneuvers on the Clet May His Majesty gave a grand banquet in the White Hall of the Palace; covers were laid for 400 persons. The Empress of Russia was too unwell to attend it, but the Emperor, the Princes of the Prussian Royal Family, the Prince and Princes of the Netherlands, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Streitz, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, Prince Christian of Glückeburg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were present; the Ministers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Generals of the district and garrison, and all the officers of the staff and adjutants were invited. The Russian Imperial Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, sat opposite the Emperor and the King of Prussia, between the President of the Cabinet, M. von Manteufiel, and General von Wrangel, whose next Nesselrode, sat opposite the Emperor and the King of Prussia, between the President of the Cabinet, M. von Manteufel, and General von Wrangel, whose next neighbor was Count Orloff, the Russian Minister of Police. During dinner, the King himself called on the guests to fill their glasses to the brim (bis 1228 Rande), and gave the following toast:—
"In my own name, and that of my army, and in the name of all true Prussian hearts, I give the hea th of His Imperial Majesty of Russia! God preserve him to that portion of the world which God has given him for an inheritance, and to this age to which he is indispensable."

The Emperor replied, "Pleu conserve votre Mojesti," adding immediately afterward in German,—"I drink to the welfare of the King of Prussia and his admirable army.

-There had been a grand review and shem fight in honor of the Czar, and private parties at the Theatre and Opera.

-The publication of the memorials of —The publication of the memorials of Hanover, Bavaria, and other States presented at the stitings of the Congress of the Zollverein, has caused much diseatisfaction in official circles, and at the last sitting all the delegates expressed their displeasure at the breach of confidence. The documents were printed first at Mayence, and it is hinted they must have been communicated by some employée of the Hessian Government. The delegates in Berlin before the comprehencement of the discontinuous mades and the statement of the discontinuous mades. mencement of the discussions made a formal engage

-Reports of the last Leipsic Fair state that the uncertain state of the negotiations for the re-newal of the Zollverein have told injuriously on the

The jewels of the late Duchess of Gotha have been sold by auction, the proceeds having been left to the Carolinen-stift, or Foundation. The sale was attended by a considerable number of Jewish dealers, are noted by a considerable number of Jewish dealers, who, to prevent too great a competition, purchased them all in common, and held a subsequent sale among themselves at Elsenach. Generally this arrangement is conducted by the "people" with perfect order and good faith; but on this occasion a dispute arcse so violent that at midnight the police had to be summoned to keep the peace. Finally, a kind of Jury was appeinted, who settled the disputed point by an arbitration.

AUSTRIA.

- According to telegraphic dispatches — According to telegraphic dispatches which have been received by several mercannic bouses of Vierns, the Austrian Government has contracted a lean of 35,000,000f. in silver with Rothschild and Bethmann, of Frankfort. One or two persons, however, who are generally well informed on matters of fluence, tell the story in a different way. They say that the loan of 35,000,000 of silver florins has been given on commission (ausgelegt) to Rothschild and Grunellus, of Frankfort.

-The Wiener Zeitung contains the fol-— The Wiener Zeilung contains the fol-lowing short but important financial statement:—Reduc-tion during the Administration year 1851. Home De-partment, 2,686,030d; Justice, 1,886,772d; Ecclesiasti-cal Affairs and Public Education, 1,100,954f;; Commerce and Public Works, 6,641,634f; Agriculture, 1,930,000d. Total, 14,268,230d. The public is turner informed that great economy will be observed in the Ministerial de-partments during the year 1853, and it is instanced that 1,402,338d, will be saved in the Home Department

-On the 8th May, the day on which —On the Sin May, the day on which the Emperor of Russia arrived, His Majesty resolved to lessen the total amount of the military expenditure (six Gesammt-Summe des Militar-Aufwands) during the year 1833 by 2,600,000f. Nothing is said of the expenditure of the War Department during the current year ending October 31, but it will probably be about 102 or 103 millions of floring. ITALY.

-The Opinione of Turin, of the 21st inst. states that M. Cibrario having accepted the temporary direction of the Finances, and M. Buoncompagni, Minis-ter of Grace and Justice, that of Public Instruction, the rial crisis might be considered at an end

-The Tuscan Monitor, of the 19th inst., announces that the Grand Duke has accepted the resig-nation of the Marquis Come Ridoth, as member of the Council of State. Count de Montessuy, Minister Pleni-potentiary of France in Tuscany, has returned to Flo-

- Field-Marshal Nugent left Venice on the 17th for Ferrara. -The Opinione of Turin announces that

the San Carlo steamer, on the Lago Maggiore, was sud-denly discovered to be on fire, on the 16th, off Moga-dino, on the Swiss bank. At about 11 P. M. the inhabidiffe, on the Swiss bank. At about 11 r. at the hand-tants of the town saw the steamer in a blaze. They im-mediately sent out boats to save the crew, who, uncon-scious of danger, had already retired to rest. They were all saved, but the steamer was burned down to the wa-ter's edge by six o'clock the next morning.

SPAIN.

- The Minister of Marine had not yet

been appointed.

— The Queen had accepted the resigna-— The Queen had accepted the resignation of Gen. Cordova, "whose state of health did not
permit him to continue to fill the functions of DirectorGeneral of the Infantry," and named in his place Gen.
Manuel Pavia, Marquis of Novaliches. The latter had
immediately taken possession of his new post. He was
to remain Military Governor of Aranjuez, but, in his absence, that command was to devolve on General Sanz,
Deputy Commander of the Halberdiers.

Nothing positive was known respecting the nature of the contemplated reforms of the Con-stitution. It was, however, evident to those who atten-tively followed the political movement in Spain, that the reforms must be speedily realized, or that the Ministry will have to undergo a complete modi

- General Concha, former Governor of Cuba, arrived at Seville on the 12th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Money market continued easy and prosperous.
The English Funds and Securities were firm in price, but
Railway Sbares and Foreign—particularly South American—
Bonds, flat and declining.
May 35.—The English Funds still continue inactive, and ave again remained throughout the day without the slight-ave again remained throughout the day without the slight-at variation from yesterday's prices. Consols were quoted by te for both movey and account. Bank Stock left of 20 to 221; Reduced, 98 to 1: Three and a Quarter per Cents. (61 to 1: Long Annutries, 61: India Stock, 273 to 276; India Bonds, 79; to 83, and Exchequer Bills (March) 73; to 76; Junes 127; to 88; veries

161 to 4; Long Annuities, 6;; India Stock, 773 to 276; India Bonds, 79; to 83; and Exchequer Bills (March) 73; to 76; (June) 67] to 68; premium.

The Conn market at Mark-lane remained firm at the late advance, and in some instances the previous week's prices were exceeded. Foreign Wheat was unaltered. English FLOUR remained about the same, but American FLOUR, of good quality, soid more freely and was in request, but at mo advance. Floating carcors of Wheat and Inotan Connocutioned scarce, and were firmly held at a slight advance.

The reports of the state of trade in the Provinces were satisfactory. At Manchester transactions were entered into with increased freedom. At Birmingham large orders and remittances were coming in from the United States. The improved demand in the Ison trade was maintained. The Houlews trade of Nottingham had received an importus by large orders from this side. In Belfast the extensive mercantile firm of Sinciar & Boyd had stopped payment with habilities for £120,000 sterling. the tim of Sizcist & Boyd had stopped payment with its-bilines for \$120,000 steeling.

Of the new Austrain Loan \$2,250,000 steeling was to be faused in London by Messrs, Rothschild. The Loan's to bear \$4 cent, interest, the subscription price being 90, payable in

ix installments.

The Colonial markets were firm with a disposition to buy offer and Stroats.

The accounts from Lighter to the strong stroats.

port duties.

A Dublin paper reports the failure of Mesars, Sindair & Boyd, of Be fast, "one of the most extensive mercantile firms in Ireland," and adds that their liabilities have been set down at sums from 300,0002, to 70,0006, but that they probably do not exceed 100,0000. Other failures it is also said, are likely to follow in consequence. The whole stateobany so not exceen twices. Other miners it is also id, are likely to follow in consequence. The whole state-ent, however, is a most extraordinary exaggeration. All e acceptances of the firm will be duly paid, and they have erely required some delay on their general obligations, hich has been readily granted. Their entire engagements, or cover, are believed not to reach a moisty even of the

moreover, are believed not to reach a moiety even of the smallest of the sums alleged.

The Himsylaya, from Port Philip, has arrived with 27,000 euroes of gold, valued at upward of 90,000. The date of sailing being the lat of January, the advices by her have been long since anticipated.

Liverpool Cotton Market May 25.

Liverpool Cotton Market...May 25.

We have had a very animated speculative demand for Cotin to-day, and the sales amount to fully 20,000 bales—nearly
so-thirds on speculation and for export. Prices are parsilly id. 49 75 higher than last Friday.

SATURDAY—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 8,000
cles. of which 2,000 bales American are on speculation, and
to American, 200 Permans, and 200 Surat are for export.

he market is steady.

Grain Market.

From A. F. & R. Marwell's Circular.
Liverroot. Teesday, May 25, 1852.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week have been altogether insignificant.
Our supplies from foreign ports comprise 3,556 quarters of Wingar, 560 quarters of Benns, 3,953 quarters of Indian Conn., and 1,160 sacks and 10,465 barrels of FLOUR.

The exports in the same time have been large, and include 4,517 quarters of Wingar, 565 barrels of Indian Conn., 555 barrels of Indian Meal., and 1,565 sacks and 4,192 barrels of FLOUR.

of FLOUR.

There has been a very good consumptive demand for Whear and FLOUR throughout the past week, at rather better prices for the former, and the full rates of Tuesday for the latter article.

e latter article.
INDIAN CORN on the spot and arrived off the coast has been good request, and fully 1. 🐺 quarter more money has been

in good request, and fully 1, er quarter more money has been realized.

In other articles nothing worthy of note has occurred.

The weather continues extremely fine.

At this day's market, there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, but few buyers from a distance. When and barrel PLOUE met with a tolerably good consumptive demand at an improvement of 1d. \$\psi\$ 70 fb, and 3d. \$\psi\$ bbl., but sack Flour was difficult to dispose of at late rates.

OATS and OATMEAL, with a moderate inquiry, maintained their value.

BARLEY, BEANS, and PEAS were neglected, and nominally

as last quoted.

NIAN CORN was very scarce, and parcels on the spot brought 1) to 1/6 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ quarter more money; cargoes arrived off the coast were not to be met with. Paris Money Market May 25.

Paris Money Market.....May 25.

The Bourse was firm to-day, with a trifling advance in the price of railway shares. The Four-and-a Hall per Cents. opened at 99f. 80c, and closed at 99f. 80c, for the end of the month; the Three per Cents. closed at 99f. 80c, for the end of the month; the Three per Cents. closed at 79f. 90c; Orleans Railroad Shares, 1,185f; Rouen, 770f.

The accounts from the Continental money markets continue uninteresting. In Paris it has been stated that the reimbursement of about £1,200,000, demanded by the Emperor of Rossas on account of the Five per Cents, held by him, has already been effected. At Hamburgh money has again become rather more in demand, and the rate of discounts the year. From St. Petersburgh it is mentioned that milder weather had set in, and that the spening of the navigation might soyn be expected. Several shipments of gold to England will then take place.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have The Buenos Ayres British Packet of April 19th, by the Russian brig Plata-the arrival of which we have already announced.

Gen. Don Justo José de Urquiza is entrusted provisionally with the direction of the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, till the assembly of the affairs of the Argentine Republic, till the assembly of the National Constituent Congress, by Protocol of April 6to, of a Conference that day held at Palermo de San Benito, between the Governors of Busnos Ayres, Entre-Rios and Corrientes, and the Plenipotentiary of the Province of Santa Fé. Gen. Urquiza, it is said, is about to pro-ceed to Brazil, to smooth the way for the reception there of Gen. Guido, as Resident Minister Plenipsten-tiary of the Republic at Rio.

The amounts of paper money in circula-tion March 31, according to the Report of the Bank

tion March 31, according to the Report of the Bank Directors, was \$132,815,206. A decree has been issued organizing the Normal School of Elementary Education. Besides a normal school, in the strict acceptation of the term, it is virtually a nursery of teachers for the Province and Republic. The claims of the schoolmaster are at last distinctly and bandsomely recognized; \$1,500 per menth salary, with half the fees, and a prospect of a retiring pension of two-thirds the stated salary after ten years service, or of full pay after twenty ave years, are terms that cannot fail to exait the status of the profes-sion; besides other collateral inducements held out to good conduct, talent and perseverance. The carriculum of studies is comprehensive and the carriculum of studies is comprehensive, embracing, in addition to the usual branches of school educatine, vocal music, gymnastics, drawing, agriculture, chemistry, mechan-ics, the English and German languages, &c., and, above all to the honor of the Government, and account to the all, to the honor of the Government and community be it recorded, the reading and study of the Holy Scrip-

Later from Havti.

By the schooner Isabella, Captain Boyd, arrived yesterday from Port-au-Platt, May 28, we lear the country is in an unsettled state. The Commission ers appointed for the exchange of prisoners, had returned from Port-au Prince without having been able to make any arrangements with the Emperor Soulouque, he refusing to acknowledge the independence of the Dominican Republic, and giving them to understand that unless the Haytien flag was holsted at that place, he would march against them in October next. Arrange-ments were making to meet him on the frontier under General Santanna, with a force of six thousand men. The Dominicans are also busily employed repairing their fortifications on the frontier, and are preparing to give him a warm reception. The Republican Government guarantees to give to all

ettlers fifty acres of land, which they are to hold indisputable title to. Five hundred Germans were expected to settle at Cape Isabella. The cultivation of Tobacco is much encouraged by

The wrecking- sloop Plume, Captain James Walker, arrived on the 24th from her station on the Reef, with the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the bark Fairmount, of Philadelphia, and all on board save two sailors and the first mate.

KET WEST, May 30, 1852.

the Government, and the new crop was coming in

MARKETS.-American Produce was in demand, at \$8

bbl. for FLOUR; MACKEREL, No. 2, \$8; CODFISH, \$6

Pewt, in boxes; Winchester Soar, \$1 50 P qr. box;

BUTTES, in kegs, 25c P B. ; LARD, 15@16c.; RICE, Sc.

WHITE PINE LUMBER, \$25 P thousand; SCANTLING,

LATER FROM BARACOA .- By the schoon-

er John G. White, Capt. Green, we learn that the Island

of Baracca had been visited by heavy rains for three

weeks previous to his sailing. The tobacco crop has

suffered greatly by the rain. Fruit is high and very

KEY WEST.

Particulars of the Loss of Bark Fairmount of

Philadelphia, and several Lives, &c.

\$20; St. Domingo Coffee, \$12 P cwt.

scarce. The Island is very healthy.

The Plume was returning to port for provisions, and had arrived off Sister Key when Capt. Walker, always on the watch, glass in hand, scanning the horizon for wrecks or wrecked property, saw an object on the water, which, upon a nearer approach, proved to be two men floating upon a plank lashed to a spar. They were nearly exhausted, but upon the application of prope. remedies so far recovered as to be able to tell their tales of suffering and shipwreck. Their names were John McKenzie and Paul Gayard. They belonged to the bark Fairmount, Capt. Wm. Whitney, with one lady passenger and a cargo of molasses, from Cienfuegos bound to Philadelphia. They gave the following account of the loss of this vessel:

On Friday evening, May 21, at 812 o'clock, the wind blowing strong from the eastward, and on the off-shore tack, they were struck amid-ship by an unknown vessel standing in shore and moving very rapidly through the water. The shock was tremendous, and the effect awful. The bark was cut to the water's edge, and went down almost instantly. The unknown ship lost her lib boom and head rails, and apparently received no other damage, as she backed from the wreck immediately filled away and hove to to pick up the survivors. The filled away and hove to to pick up the survivors. The first mate, John F. Long, escaped on board the ship, and cried out to the man at the wheel to "pass that lady on board." The survivors do not know that she was rescued, but fear that she went down with the bark. Capt. Whitney and four men succeeded in getting on to some pieces of feating timber and the ship's hatches. On the morning of the 22d the five were in sight of each other, the Captain being but a short distance from the two men picked up by the Plume. The ther seamen were endeavoring to get toward the land, which was in sight, by paddling with a board. As they have not been seen by the wrecks it is thought that they soon gave out and were drowned. Capt Whitney head soon gave out and were drowned. Capt. Whitney h on until about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, when he let go his hold and sank.

The following are the names of the officers and crew as near as the survivors could recallect them; William Whitney, Captain, of Philadelphia. John F. Long, Iss make, of Philadelphia. The 2d mate died previous to the accident, of yellow fe-

The ship was bound to the eastward and on the lar-board tack. She hove to as soon as she was clear of the wreck, and hung lights over her side, but no other no-tice was taken of the accident as far as the survivors know.

The man John McKenzie sailed in the Reenvue Cut

The man John McKenzie sailed in the Reenvue Cutter Crawford, yesterday, for New-York.

The same day that the accident occurred, Sergeant Wagner and Private Green, of Company A, 1st Artitlery, stationed at the garrison in this city, were drowned in the harbor. They were with two other soldiers in a sail-boat and had shot a pelican. In reaching forward to pick up the game, Sergeant Wagner tost his balance and fell overboard. Green, being a good awimmer, immediately plunged in to save his companion. In the meantime, the wind being high, the soldiers being unable to manage the boat, she floated off and both men sank before assistance could be rendered them.—Sergeant Wagner was much respected by men and officers, was a good soldier and a brave man. He served in the Mexican war with distinction. He has left a wife and two children.

CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT 4. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 2514 Wall-1852. 6 A. M. Noon. 3 P. M. 5 P. M. June 5......53 June 6......55 June 7......66

Castle Garden: Bailet.—Sathnisl—Hossest Family.
Nibl., 's Garden: Bailet.—Sathnisl—Hossest Family.
Nibl., 's Garden.—G. V. Brook... Corston Brothers.—Th. P. M.
Brookway Theater.—Mine. Celeste.—La Bayadere, &c., -Th. P. M.
Brookway Theater.—Mine. Celeste.—La Bayadere, &c., -Th. P. M.
Burton 's Theater.—Para and London.—Rather Excited, &c.,
Lyceum.—Time Tries All.—Signeral Patt.—Assendens, &c.
Barruin's Museus...—[Day and Evening.—Mary Lockwood, &c.,
Sattle's Cessmoramas.—Viewe in Asia Minor.—Day and Kvaning.
Aster Place.—Duenti's Coulie Troupe Trained Asimals,
Vaushall Garden.—Minatels, &c. AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING

The weather has an April variability, with a tendency to summer heat. The witching hour last night was one of slow and deliberate rain, as i a long shower had begun.

SIGNORA ALBONI .- This celebrated singer arrived yesterday in the Hermann, and, we pre sume, will soon be heard in public. Marietta Albon is about twenty-six years of age, -has great an bonpoint - used to keep her hair clipped short and hanging in her neck, when we heard her two or three year since in Europe-has remarkable self-possession and almost indifference of manner upon the stage, of which Steffanone constantly reminded us, and achieves her glowing triumphs more by the splendor of her voice and her exquisite management of it than by any dra-matic genius, in which she is deficient. Her voice is the purest, richest, fullest and sweetest contraito. The limited repertoirs for such a voice has induced Alboni, who is singularly restless, with all her languor of temperament, to undertake many parts not strictly within her range, but so remarkable is her voice, so delicious to hear under any circumstances, that we believe sh has achieved a success in every part she has under taken. Two years since, while Paris and the foreign musical world were electrified by the new opers o Meyerbeer, The Prophete, and by the triumph of Vian dot, in the role of Fides, Albont, who had never sung in French, (an ordeal from which the most accomplished Italian and German artists shrink before a Paris audi, ence,) quietly studied the part, and upon the departure of Viardot,-amid the doubts, fears, c-rtainties, and nervous hopes on the part of her friends, who mistrusted that she was periling her fame—Alboni appeared at the Grand Opera, sang the part in French, and with such success that the feuilletons of all the journals were frantic next morning, in their efforts to discover a word expressive enough to describe a triumph so unexpected and entire. We had the pleasure of seeing her a few evenings afterward, in this Opera, and although we could not share the enthusiasm of the critics for the performance as a whole, because it requires remarkable dramatic power, yet we enjoyed to the utmast, as always before, the wonderful voice with which she illustrated the elaborate music of Meyerbeer. In Rossini's music, in his brilliant finales and scenas, like the non piu mests Albeni is wonderful. Her voice pours out of her mouth without the slightest effort, and with irresistable effect and grahes through the slittering foriture of that style with a sparkling facility which is most fascinating. "And her vince's music, call it the well's bubble bird's warnie." The Brindisi, from Lucretia Borgia, known as the

Drinking-song, is another of her exquisite bits of vocaleation. She used often to sing it between the acts at

the Italian Opera in Paris, and it always excited unmig gled enthusiasm.

We have no knowledge of her intended movements in this country, but we are confident that she will be remarkably successful. She is the first of her kind in the world, and to enjoy the utmost exhiliration in her singing, nothing is necessary but to listen. The quality of her voice is so sympathetic, that every one, whether he knows or cares anything for music or not, will be pleased as by a delicious sensation, and we skall not be at all surprised if she excites more enthusiasm at her concerts than did Madame Goldschmidt

We say this, not having heard her for two years.

BASSINI'S CONCERT .- This was a cheerful, social little Concert last evening, in Metropolian Hall. There was a pleasant sprinkling of audience in admirable humor with everything that was done,-the Orchestra of Astor-Place, with Noll and one or two more, who have become indispensable to a good orchestra, and Signer Arditi for Leader. Beside Bassini himself, there were Mesdames De Vries and Vietti (Pico). and all went merry as a marriage bell,-save M. Miguel's violincello, which, owing to "indisposi-tion," did not go at all. The ladies were in good voice and sang a sentimental duestino of Arditi with great applause. Madame De Vries gave the Polacca from Verdi's I Lombardi with spirit and bril. liancy, and it was unanimously encored. Bassini is much more than an ordinary violinist. His tone is remarkably sweet and pure-we have rarely heard a sweeter-and a delicate musical feeling characterizes all his performance. He played the slow movement of Vieux-Temps' Fantasia, in which the melody is announced, with graceful and simple pathos, and the entire modesty of the artist inclines every listener to sympathetic attention. As a resident musician among us, Signor Bassini would be an invaluable acquisition. Arditi's Great Russ Parement Polks danced the audience out of the Hall. Why will not the facile composer give us a Perrine Polka-for we are sure that the idea of linking that name with any angrestion of dancing or merry music would be absurd enough to secure a great sale-provided the purchaser was not obliged to wait until Broadway was entirely

Young Men's Whig General Commit-TEE .- In our advertising columns will be found an ab struct of the proceedings of the last meeting of this Committee. We gave a summary of these same proceedings in our paper of Saturday.

Perrined, for in that case the Polks would be danced by

a remote posterity.

RATIFICATION. - The "Democracy will assemble on Wednesday evening at the Old Wig wam to compare notes on the nominations and drill heir voices from the Cass and Butler bass to the tenor of Pierce and King. Noted speakers and a lively time

THE ASSESSMENT BUSINESS. - The charges against the Committee on Sewers made by Mr. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Works, were denied in the Board of Aldermen last evening by Alder man Denman, who submitted a communication of im mense length. The charges in question were published in The Tribune last week. They are in reference to the Tenthay sewer Alderman Alvord, Tiemann and others considered them very gross and reflective on all the members. There was not much said in reference to the matter however, and both communications were referred to a Special Committee for a report.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY .- The Geographical and Statistical Society meets this evening at its room in the University, at 8 o'clock. Gen. Mosquera the late President of New-Grenada, and now a resident of our City, has a paper on the Geography, Statistics Climate, Productions, &c., of New-Grenads, which without doubt, will be new and interesting to merchants and scientific gentlemen. NEW MAIL ARRANGMENT .- On and

Fishkill, Fishkill Landing, Newburgh, Poughkeepsle Rhinebeck and Hudson, will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be sent off by the Hudson River Railroad at 4 o'clock. SALE OF A TELEGRAPH.-Messrs. Cole & Chilton, yesterday, sold at auction all the real es-

after the 8th last, the mails for Peekskill, Cold-spring-

of the New-York State Telegraph Company, from the City of New-York to Buffalo, for \$39,200. Gov. Kossuth and suite arrived last evening by the Albany boat, and have taken apartments at the Irving House.

tate, rights of way, privileges, instruments, fixtures, &c

ARRIVALS .- We notice among the arrivals at the Irving House the names of Col. F. McMullen, M. C., Va.; Hon, A. S. Mather, Va.; Hon, H. C. Harris, Ky ; Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Binghamton ; Hon. A. W. H. Clapp, Portland, Me.; Hon. L. S. Chatfield, Albany; Hon. S. Medary, Ohio; Hon. John H. Lump kin, Ga.; W. V. Ritchie, Richmond, Va;

Hon. Rueben Wood, Governor of Ohlo; Wm. Trevitt, Esq. Secretary of State of the State of Ohlo; Major Webb; J. W. Gray, Esq., and others from Cleveland, arrived in the city yesterday and are stopping at Butts Hotel. It is expected they will remain in town for say-

RECEPTION OF MEAGHER .- The doings of the Aldermen in this matter will be found in another Thursday of this week.

The Irish Societies and the Military are still in conference, and will no doubt be ready at any moment to form the line. Thursday looks like an early day, but the Aldermen may get ready if they use proper diligence.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE CASES .- The New-Jersey Supreme Court, now in session at Trenton, on the motion of Mr. Davies, Corporation Counsel, o dered that the plaintiffs in these cases pay the costs of the April Circuit, for not bringing them to trial, but the Court denied the costs of the motion. It was also or dered that they be tried at the September Circuit, at Newark, and a Special Jury was ordered to be struck for the purpose.

TEMPERANCE. - The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds attending the meetings of the East River T. A. Society on Sunday, and honest hard fisted mechanics are enrolling themselves to proteet the sacred ballot box at the election next fall, so that honest citizens can deposit their votes for righteous men to fill the offices of our City and State, who will enforce all good laws and enact a Maine Law to protect the community and suppress vice, crime, pauperism and drunkeness by closing the 6,000 rum shops in our City. It has long been a source of deep regret to our intelligent citizens, that we have had no German Temperance Societies in this City. This Society is now forming a branch to be conducted by Germans, and to be addressed in the German language.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURNVEREIN. OR GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETY.-Yesterday the members of this society, not only belonging to this City, but including deputations from Baktimore, Philadelphia Newark, and Brooklyn, amounting to 350 in number held their second anniversary at the Harlem Pleasure Grounds. Each of the Turners was attired in a white duck jacket and pants, red neckerchief and black belt, dress admirably adapted for the display of their mus cular and symmetrical forms, and the whole body presented a splendid appearance of well developed manhood. At one o'clock they entered the Railroad ears, and so

numerous was the attendance of ladies and gentlemen who accompanied them, that it took three trains, one of them containing twelve cars to hold them, while the Yorkville stages were crowded in some instances, most recklessly, one of them containing between 30 and 40 persons, 14 of whom were on the roof. The company continued pouring into the grounds in carriages and other vehicles for nearly an hour, and probably there could not have been less than 5,000 persons present. The Turner Confederation then under their President, Mr. Kaufman, commenced their exercise very appropriately, with a march to the dinner table.

where Alderman Tiemann presided. Several others the City fathers past and present, were also in attendance, and as there was no speechifying, the repast was soon over. In the meantime, the grounds presented a picturesque appearance, from the numerous family parties that were scattered under the trees, on the grass of at the tables, enjoying the pleasures of a plo-nic-taking in the beautiful scenery of Westchester County, with its wooded hills or newly mown meadow lands which lay before them. Shortly after 2 o'clock, a ring was formed round the

gymnastic machinery, and the platform set up for the ladies, for, as in the days of chivalry, they were selected. as the awarders of the prizes to the most successful, and no doubt their bright eyes lent fresh vigor to the nerves of the Athleta. Flity of the Turners entered this ring. under the superintendence of their teacher, M Louis Winter, of Letpeic, and commenced forming a series Winter, of Letperc, and Condended to have beight; but any all uneasiness was dissipated at the coolsess with which this portion of the performance was gone through, as this portion of the perior manor the special the case with which the animated pillars on the grant marched to the music of Ruble's Band, as if so week whatsoever was on their shoulders. A movable circultower was at one time very rapidly formed, and waste grandest scene in the whole exercises. It attracted

atderable applause.

A cessation of a few minutes then took place, during which the President addressed his fellow-comrade.
He commenced by giving a brief review of the hidry of their institution since its foundation on the an of their institution since and object was not merely to usociate in the bands of brotherhood, but also to tender general esteem, become good citizens, and respect to laws and institutions of their adopted country. He adverted to their Fatherland, with which all sympathics and after glancing at its present down-trodden confi tion, boped that one day it would enjoy the same free dom and prosperity as their new home. Then, said ha will be consummated the great festival of the "Peaced Nations." He concluded, amid much applause, by returning thanks to the ladies for the handsome prize they presented, and also to the German Committee for the interest they had displayed in securing the success of the society.

The exercises by the younger pupils were next pro-The exercises by the young general satisfaction. They were similar to those of the men, and were as perfect but none felt more rejoiced than their parents. It was amusing to witness the pride of the latter, as they ran from one friend to another, pointing out their little one as a juvenile Hercules in the group.

The Company then marched round the ring and went through several evolutions. As they passed, and but could admire their elastic gait, well-built frame brought almost to a pitch of perfection by a system exercise so judiciously combined that every muscle ; brought into play. Though only of the middle sire, and many of them much under, they were of that happy medium that could endure the most fatigue, and soldiers, wear down much larger men. The last course of exercises were practiced on the

bars, poles, ropes, &c., and jumping over the horse lengthwise. More activity and strength were require at these than the uninitiated could believe, unless the tried, and many did try after the performances wen over, but like stage-struck youths, endeavoring to " de Shakepere without proper preparation or ability, the afforded much food for laughter. Among some of the feats which were performed at the

early portion of the exercises, was that of the teacher, Mr. Winter, who supported a pyramid of five men, and bent and rose under them as if they had been as many boys. Altogether very few acrobats could surpass then and it would take a dozen of circus companies con-bined to produce the same amount of surprising feet as gratified the eyes of the spectators yesterday. With the greatest abandonment to mirth and mens ment, the utmost harmony prevailed ; in fact, so agree

ably and temperately was everything conducted, the there was not even the suspicion of a disturbance of the least exhibition of ill temper. We mention the not as a compliment, but merely as exhibiting the tree character of the social and festive German when not is truded upon. At the conclusion of the entertainments, the following young men, in the order in which their names are ar ranged, received the reward of their labora from the

hands of the lady patronesses, the band playing a few bars after each : Messrs, Leonhard, Krau, Heinz, Schuler, Sosmaen, Hastreuh, Munch, Mayer, Kamile, Mayer, K. Donzier, Engelhardt, Kohler, Arnold, Beneke, Zugler, Bals, W. Beneke, Kozer, Stirn, Hofer, Neubert Letemayer, Mehl, Reinhart, Glesler, Walter, Peterson, Funk, Kunkell, Freikay, Bluller, Conrad, Fritz, Treuss, Volmer, Ruhter, Spalk.

Just as the last prize had been bestowed, a thunder

shower, which had been gathering its force for some time, came down, and every one had to fly for sheller under the trees. It soon passed over, and the company

prepared for their return to the City.

On their arrival here, they assembled at the Shakspee
Hotel, and after singing several of the national melodis, soon showed that the exertious of the day had not usfired them for the dance.

The festival closed with parting greetings and wishes for many happy returns of the Turnverein Anniversals BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- The regular

monthly session of this body commenced last evening with a fresh supply of tea, "milk" and eigars. The President, Ald. Compton, a prompt and well-meaning member, was duly on hand. The mioutes of the last secsion were approved. Among the Petitions presented we notice those of O. Gassner and others to sewer constructed on the cast side of the Bowery; Leonard W. Kipp and others for a sewer in Chamber st.; of J. L. Geantwap and others, for a sewer in East Twentieth-st.; of C. Roosevelt and others, for a sewer in Fourth-av, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-dath sts.; of Engine Co. No. 24 for ten additional men; of P. Riley in reference to a sewer in Second av. between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; of Mr. Edge, to serve the Common Council with fireworks for the 4th of July. Of Mrs. Hamilton, for pay for extra services upon a stand of regimental colors for the 2d Regiment of New-York State Militia. Of several, to have Twenty-first at., between Broadway and Fourthay. repaired. Of John J. Hicks, seking for a lease to estabthe junction of the Cities of Brooklyn and Williams burgh, and offering for the same \$3,000 per annum, for

After the proper reference of the above Petitions, Aid-Oakley opened the subject of the Reception of Thomas Francis Meagher, the eloquent Irish Extie, Ald. O. of fered the following:

Whereas, Thomas Francis Meagher—the intrepid, ele-quent and faithful champion of freedom—has happly escaped to the United States from the imprisonment is flicted upon him, and other illustrious particis, for their devoted exertions to effect the independence of their land, therefore.

devoted exertions to effect the independence of mar-land; therefore

Resolved, That, sympathizing with the people of Ire-land is the wrongs indicted by the British Government and highly estimating the eloquence and devotion of its partiet son, we cordially tender to him a public recep-tion and the hospitalities of the city and offer for his use the Governor's room.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect—and that they be di-rected to present to him a copy of the preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated.

The resolutions and resolutions were at once adopted,

The preamble and resolutions were at once adopted,

and the Committee (consisting of Aldermon Oakley, Barr, Sturtevant, Ward and Cornell) appointed.
Reports were then adopted, in favor of flaggist side-walks of Washington-st, Canal and Spring-

sts., opposite Clinton Market; to pave and flag Thirty eighth-st., between Fourth and Seventh-avenues, and w nce vacant lots in Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventhes A petition from the Courtlandt-st. Ferry to Jersey, for extension of the lease for 15 years, was received and

referred to the appropriate committee.

An invitation to review the Fire Department on the second annual parade, to take place June 14, was so

cepted. A resolution was adopted to repair the portion of Washington Market damaged by fire on Friday last. A communication of about twenty pages was received from Ald. Denman, is answer to the document caused to be published by the Engineer of the Croton Water Works, in reference to the Tenthav. sower, denying the charges set forth, &c. It was referred to a Special

The Board adjourned to Wednesday,

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS .- This body was in session last evening. Among the Petitions presented were the following: For Croton water in Forty-four st.; of Engine Co. No. 41 for 10 additional men; for pier at Fifty-second-st., N. R.; to have gas in Ninths. from Avs. B to C; memorial of Jordan L. Mott in relation to improved railway tracks; remonstrance against a reliroad on Second-av.; against a railroad in Laurest st. [While the remonstrance from Seconday, was to ferred to a Committee, the one from Lagrenast was laid on the table. Why make fish of one and fiest of another, unless to further the scheme for destroying the Sixthev. Railroad !]

The reception of Thomas Francis Meagher was thee broached by the arrival of the resolution of the other Board, (for which, see item hosded "Board of Alder" men,") and in connection with the matter the following

resolutions were offered by Assistant Ald. Breaden: Whereas, Information has been received in this Cay that the distinguished patriot, Thomas France